

# Paths to the Nation State

Absolutism/Constitutionalism  
Kagan CH 13

# The Rise of the Dutch Power

- From the economic perspective the Dutch Republic completely outperformed all expectations that many other nations thought they would have.
- The Dutch dominated world trade in the 17th century and operated the largest fleet of merchantmen of all western nations.

# The Decline of Dutch power


- Long term rivalry between the two main factions in Dutch society, the *Staatsgezinden* (Republicans) and the *Prinsgezinden* (Royalists or Orangists) sapped the strength and unity of the country.



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch\\_Republic#Decline](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Republic#Decline)


# Johan de Witt

- Johan de Witt (1625-1672) and the Republicans did reign supreme for a time at the middle of the Seventeenth century until his overthrow and murder in 1672.
- He brought about peace with England after the First Anglo-Dutch War with the Treaty of Westminster in the year 1654.



# William III of Orange

- William III of Orange became stadtholder after a stadtholderless era of 22 years, and the Orangists regained power. His first problem was to survive the Third Anglo-Dutch war, when France, Münster and Cologne were also gangng up against his country.



# The Mississippi Bubble

By *Dana Mead*  
Period: 4  
11-5-07

**STOCK MARKET CRASH**



The Mississippi Bubble led a stock market crash in 18th century France.  
This began in 1715 when France was bankrupt from war.

**Rise**

The rise and fall of the Mississippi company

**Fall**

# Duc de Orleans

Abi Lopez  
Per. 4  
11-5-07

## Jacques Jean Jarsolaw Marie d'Orleans



- Jacques Jean Jarsolaw Marie d'Orleans was born on June 25, 1941 in Rabat, Morocco.
- Son of Henri Robert Ferdinand Marie Louis Philippe d'Orleans and Isabelle Marie de Orleans Braganca

## Charles and the duke of Orleans



- The duke of Orleans was appointed by Charles as a lieutenant general of Peris

## The French Parlements

- ◇ Parlements existed since the thirteenth century.
- ◇ There was only one Parlement in Paris until 1443 when Charles VII of France made his own outside of Paris.
- ◇ Yet the Parlement of Paris had the largest jurisdiction of all the parlements.

## The French Parlements

- ◇ The parlements were judicial bodies from whom the crown asked for advice.
- ◇ In 1673, Louis XIV curtailed their power requiring them to register the laws before raising certain questions about them.
- ◇ It wasn't until the eighteenth century when the Duke of Orleans finally formally approved the power of Parlement to allow or disallow laws.

## The Parlement building

- ◇ By 1789, Parlements were the national centers for aristocratic and popular resistance to royal authority.



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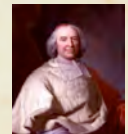
## The Parlement building

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## Cardinal Fleury

- \*He was born in Lodeve, the son of a tax farmer of a noble family.
- \*Entered priesthood and through the influence of Cardinal Bonzi, he became almoner (church officer who was in charge of distributing charity) to Maria Theresa, queen of Louis XI, but when she died, he was the almoner for Louis XIV
- \*1715-He was appointed tutor for the future Louis XV, who later created Fleury a cardinal and a minister of state (1726).



June 1653-Jan. 1743

### How did Fleury save France from the economic and financial crisis?

When the financial measures of the Scottish economist, John Law, had burst (an affair known as the *Mississippi Bubble*, Law and his policies were completely discredited. Fleury was the right man for the moment

- In 1726, he fixed the standard of the currency and secured F credit by initiating regular payment of interest on the national debt.
- He improved France's road.
- He worked to maintain the authority of the monarchy, including an ongoing repression of the Jansenists, while continuing to preserve the local interests of the French nobility



### What was the preoccupation Fleury shared with Walpole?

The maintenance of peace in foreign affairs was preoccupation he shared with Sir Robert Walpole, and the two old enemies abstained from war during Fleury's ministry.

- Like Walpole in Britain, he pursued economic prosperity and peace abroad.
- Like Walpole again, after 1740, Fleury could not prevent France from entering a worldwide colonial conflict.



#7 Louis XV

MIA

#8 George I

MIA

### ABOUT WHIGS

- Some extreme Whigs from the 17th Century even took it to the level of assassinating James II and Charles II to bring back the Cromwellian Republic. But mainly because they were Catholic.
- Whigs supported the Anglican Church and the gentry. ("Country Party")
- Whigs- were mainly Catholics and French that were against King James II
- The Whigs were from "higher aristocracy" and merchants.

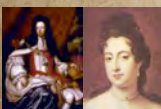


### ABOUT TORIES

- Tories believed in Divine Right; they supported the king and his decisions. ("Court Party")
- Tories- were the Kings' supporters
- They made up of the "lesser aristocracy" and needed much of the King.



### AFTER THE GLORIOUS REVOLUTION



William And Mary

- After James II was forced to flee to France, after William of Orange III invaded, William and Mary took over as "jointed-monarchs"
- William and Mary put both Whigs and Tories in offices at the same time.

### Robert Walpole's Influence

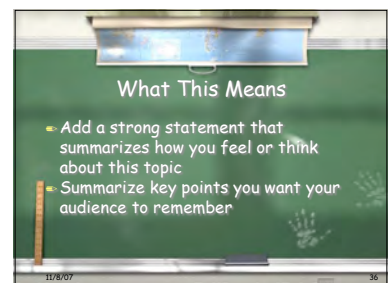
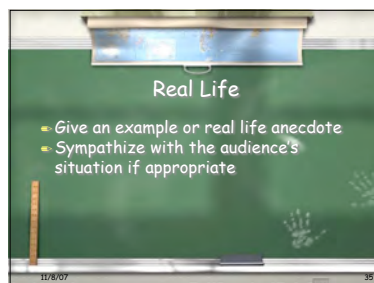
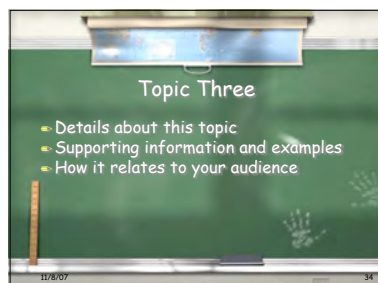
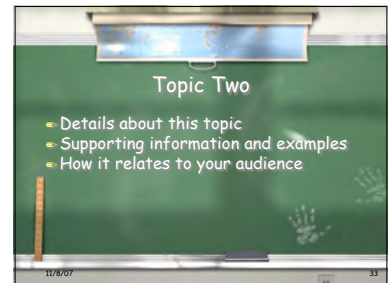
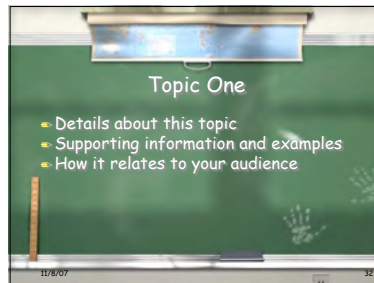
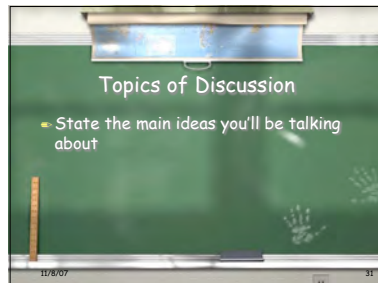
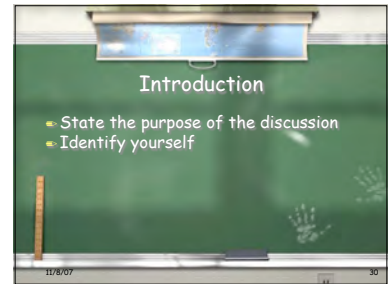
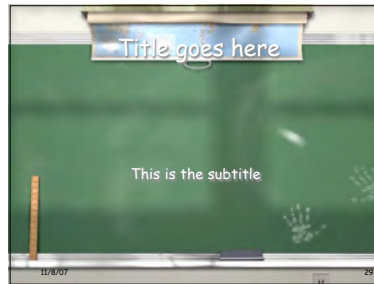


- Referred as first Prime Minister of Great Britain
- held the *de facto* office due to the extent of his influence in the Cabinet.
- Was a Whig
- Served during the reigns of George I and II
- Obtained post of First Lord of Treasury
- Walpole's power from 1721 to 1742 was based on royal support, his ability to handle the House of Commons, and his control of government patronage.
- Maintained peace abroad and promoted the status quo at home.

### Under his rule...

- Britain's foreign trade spread from New England to India
- Great Britain eventually became a world power
- Power of British monarchs and their ministers had limits
  - ex: Parliament could not wholly ignore popular pressure
- Newspapers and public debate flourished
- Free speech could be practiced, as freedom of association
- Religion toleration







### Next Steps

- Summarize any actions required of your audience
- Summarize any follow up action items required of you

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### Sweden and the Great Northern War

- \* Sweden had a tight grip on the Baltic.
- \* Russia wanted some ice-free ports in the Baltic area.
- \* Because the Baltic ports gave access to Portugal and Germany.
- \* Swedish King Charles XI knew war was on its way so he made an omega army.




### Battle of Narva

- \* Peter The Great of Russia led a squadron of troops to Swedish borders to attack and conquer ports.
- \* Charles XI led a battalion of marines to defend Narva a port of Sweden.
- \* Battle was long and bloody. But in the end Charles was victorious.



### Round 2 Battle of Lesnaya

- \* Defeated But not obliterated, Peter regained his lost troops and headed for Lesnaya.
- \* Charles was unprepared for the battle and retreated towards Turkey.
- \* Russian troops won this round.




### The Aftermath

- \* Charles XI Died at the battle of Lesnaya.
- \* Sweden lost control of the Baltic sea.
- \* The Treaty of Nystad confirmed the Russian conquest of Baltic sea and ports.

### The Ottoman Empire Within...

**CULTURE**

- The Ottoman empire had filled the centuries with old power vacuum by the Roman and the Byzantine empires
- Its culture was very difficult to define because many different cultures lived under the roof of the Empire.
- As the moved west, the ottoman leaders absorbed some of the cultures of the conquered regions.
- Intercultural marriages was very important to the Ottoman because it played a major part in creating the characteristic Ottoman elite culture

### RELIGION

- The Ottoman empire was very tolerant towards Christians and Jews.
- Allowed the Christians to stay in Constantinople after conquering the city in 1453.

### The Ottoman Empire: interaction with Europe

Made by: Marisveidy Solis  
Per. 4

### The Battle of

- ♦ Started expansion westward in middle of 14th century



## Polish Instability and Decline

## Failures of Poland

- ❖ Failed to establish a centralized government.
- ❖ Failed to maintain a connective political position.



## Nobility

- ❖ Monarchy was elective
- ❖ There was distrust between nobility
- ❖ Nobility were foreigners
- ❖ caused trouble in choosing a king among themselves.

## Disappearance of Poland

- ❖ Price of noble liberty led to the disappearance of Poland in the map of Europe during the 17th century.



## Habsburgs Dynastic Problems

- Late 1500s and into 1600s Habsburgs were involved in internal and political intrigues and external wars with the Turks
- In each of their many territories the Habsburgs ruled by virtue of a different title King, Archduke, and Duke. They needed cooperation of local nobility which wasn't always there
- Domains were so geographically diverse that almost no grounds existed on which to unify them politically
- Roman Catholicism proved ineffectively as a common bond
- Habsburg rulers established central councils to chart common policies for their far-flung domains
- When Charles VI (r. 1711-1740) succeeded Joseph, he had no male heir and there was only the weakest of precedents for a female ruler of the Habsburg domain

## Habsburgs & Holy Roman Empire

- Unity between Charles I and Ferdinand I prevailed until Charles I abdicated his position and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
- After 1648, the Habsburg family retained a firm hold on the title of the Holy Roman Empire, but the power of the emperor depended less on the force of arms than on the cooperation he could elicit from various political bodies in the empire
- Began to consolidate their power and influence within their hereditary possessions outside the HRE which included:
  - Crown of Saint Wenceslas
  - Duchies of Moravia and Silesia
  - Crown of Saint Stephen

## Hohenzollerns

By: Maria De La Cruz.

## Hohenzollerns:

- The Hohenzollern family had ruled Brandenburg since 1417.
- Through inheritance the family had acquired the duchy Cleves, and the countries of Mark, and Ravensburg in 1614, East Prussia in 1618, and Pomerania in 1648.
- By the late 17 century the scattered Hohenzollern holdings represented a block of territory within the Holy Roman Empire.
- The Hohenzollern family had 4 Fredericks: Frederick William, Frederick William I, Frederick I, and Frederick 2 that ruled.

## Hohenzollerns: (Fredericks)

- Frederick William (The Great Elector) established himself and his successors as the central uniting power by breaking the local noble estates, organizing a royal bureaucracy, and building a strong army.
- Frederick William I was the most eccentric monarch to rule the Hohenzollern domains and one of the most effective.

### *Hohenzollerns: (Fredericks)*

- + Frederick I achieved the crown, which was later passed down to Frederick William I.
- + Frederick II immediately coming to the throne upset the Pragmatic Saction and invaded Silesia. He thus crystallied dustrian- Prussian rivalry for the control of Germany that would dominate Central European affairs for over a century.

### *The Prussian Army*

- Was the army of the kingdom of Prussia
- Was vital to the development of the kingdom
- The Prussian army grew out of the armed forces created by Frederick William
- But it was outdated by the beginning of the Napoleon wars



### *The prussain army and its people*

- The need for the prussian army was because of the rise of the kingdom of prussia
- Prussia invaded the hasburgh province of silesa

### *Comparison of the political and economic situations in W. Europe with E. & C. Europe*

Brian Dominguez  
11/5/07  
Per. 4

- During the 16th and 17th century political authorities were weak in central and eastern Europe

### *Birth of the Romanov Dynasty*



- Jose Bustamante
- 11/05/07
- Per. 4

- Dynasty began after election of Mikhail Romanov
- Romanov family ruled Romania from 1613 to 1855
- Became a major European power during this time

### *Michael Romanov*

- Mikhail(Michael) and his successors Aleksei and Theodore II brought stability and bureaucratic centralization



### *Peter the Great*

- Westernized Europe, strengthened tsar's rule
- Expanded Russia's borders, become the its first emperor



## #22 Peter becomes Tsar of Russia

- Dispute between two royal families for throne and power
- Ivan was next for throne but was ill and of infirm mind
- Boyars Duma (a council of Russian nobles) elect Peter as Tsar of Russia



## Share of Power

- Peter's half-sister, Sophia, leads uprising of Streltsy. Insists that Peter and Ivan be joint Tsars with Ivan as the senior
- Sophia acted as regent of the two rulers and exercised all power with the two as figure heads
- Peter attempts to overthrow Sophia by gathering power and support

## Peter becomes lone Tsar



- Peter wins power struggle and overthrows Sophia in 1689
- Peter and Ivan continue to act as co-Tsars
- Peter gains full power in 1696 when Ivan dies

## #23. Boyars & Streltsy

- Prince Ivan Andreyevich Khovansky was a Russian boyar who led the Streltsy during the Moscow Uprising of 1682.
- The first streltsy units were created by Ivan the Terrible between 1545 and 1550.
- Streltsy were subdivided into voynitsy, or electives and gordskiye, or municipal in different Russian cities.



## Boyars in the lands of East Slavs

- A Muscovite boyar visiting his family minister in 1612.
- The domestic life of Muscovite boyars was regulated by a special codex, known as Domostroy.
- Boyars wielded considerable power through their military support of the Kievan princes.



## Moscow Uprising of 1682

- Was an uprising of the Moscow Streltsy regiments which resulted in supreme power being devolved on Sophia Alekseyevna.
- The uprising was triggered by the death of Feodor III of Russia on April 27.
- Behind the uprising was the rivalry between the relatives of the two wives of the late Tsar Alexis I of Russia for the dominant influence on the politics of Muscovy.



## #24 Peter the Great

Westernization/church control

MIA

## Peter the Great and St. Petersburg

By  
Josue Hernandez



## Peter the Great

- Born on June 9 in Moscow.
- At the age of 10 was declared Tsar along with his brother Ivan and sister Sofia
- After Sofia was overthrown and Ivan died he became monarch
- Started many reformations that made Russia one of the major powers in Europe



### Peter's Rule

- Peter opened and extended Russia to the west